

ORIGINAL

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U.S. DISTRICT COURT
AUGUSTA DIV.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF GEORGIA

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DUBLIN DIVISION

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DESI LEE HYMAN JACKSON,)
)
Plaintiff,)
)
v.) CV 313-076
)
ANNETTIA TOBY, et al.,)
)
Defendants.)

MAGISTRATE JUDGE'S REPORT AND RECOMMENDATION

Plaintiff, an inmate at Telfair State Prison in Helena, Georgia, brought the above-captioned case pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983. Plaintiff moved to amend his complaint but was informed that he could not amend in a piecemeal fashion by submitting separate filings to be read in conjunction with his original complaint. (See doc. nos. 1, 4, 8.) The Court directed Plaintiff to file an amended complaint containing all his allegations in one document within thirty days or the Court would "presume that Plaintiff intends to proceed with his complaint as originally filed." (Doc. no. 8, pp. 2-4.) Plaintiff did not submit an amended complaint and therefore the Court presumes Plaintiff intends to proceed with his original complaint.

Because he is proceeding *in forma pauperis* ("IFP"), Plaintiff's complaint must be screened to protect potential defendants. Phillips v. Mashburn, 746 F.2d 782, 785 (11th Cir. 1984); Al-Amin v. Donald, 165 F. App'x 733, 736 (11th Cir. 2006) (*per curiam*). Pleadings drafted by *pro se* litigants must be liberally construed, Haines v. Kerner, 404 U.S. 519, 520-21 (1972) (*per curiam*), but the Court may dismiss a complaint, or any part

thereof, that is frivolous or malicious or that fails to state a claim upon which relief may be granted. 28 U.S.C. §§ 1915(e) & 1915A.

I. SCREENING OF THE COMPLAINT

A. BACKGROUND

Plaintiff names the following as Defendants in this case: (1) Annettia Toby, Deputy Warden of Security, Telfair State Prison; (2) Lt. Sikes, Prison Guard, Telfair State Prison; and (3) Sgt. Kilpatrick, Prison Guard, Telfair State Prison. (See doc. no. 1, pp. 1, 4.) Taking all of Plaintiff's factual allegations as true, as the Court must for purposes of the present screening, the facts are as follows.

Plaintiff alleges that on October 1, 2013, during inspection time in the segregation unit, Plaintiff asked Defendant Toby about access to the telephones. (Id. at 5.) When Defendant Toby replied that he was on phone restriction, Plaintiff disagreed "which led to abrasive words," including Plaintiff using profanity. (Id. at 5.) Plaintiff states that despite not posing a threat to staff, Defendant Toby told Defendant Sikes to handcuff Plaintiff "for no reason," and told Defendant Kilpatrick to take Plaintiff's personal property, which included his "legal documents and personal papers." (Id. at 5.)

Plaintiff states he did not use the prison grievance procedure because "[t]o the fullest extent of my knowledge, only suits dealing with prison conditions have to be grieved and administratively exhausted. The facts of this complaint/issue are not prison conditions." (Id. at 3-4.) Plaintiff seeks monetary relief, including any fees associated with this action. (Id. at 7.)

B. DISCUSSION

1. Lack of Exhaustion

Plaintiff's complaint should be dismissed because of his failure to exhaust administrative remedies. Section 1997e(a) of the Prison Litigation Reform Act ("PLRA") provides that "[n]o action shall be brought with respect to prison conditions under section 1983 of this title, or any other Federal law, by a prisoner confined in any jail, prison or other correctional facility until such administrative remedies as are available are exhausted." 42 U.S.C. § 1997e(a). The PLRA's mandatory exhaustion requirement "applies to all prisoners seeking redress for prison circumstances or occurrences." Porter v. Nussle, 534 U.S. 516, 520 (2002). Moreover, the Court does not have discretion to waive the requirement, even if it can be shown that the grievance process is futile or inadequate. See Smith v. Terry, 491 F. App'x 81, 83 (11th Cir. 2012) (*per curiam*); Alexander v. Hawk, 159 F.3d 1321, 1325 (11th Cir. 1998).

Furthermore, the PLRA also "requires proper exhaustion." Woodford v. Ngo, 548 U.S. 81, 93 (2006). In order to properly exhaust his claims, a prisoner must "us[e] all steps" in the administrative process; he must also comply with any administrative "deadlines and other critical procedural rules" along the way. Id. at 90 (internal quotation omitted). If a prisoner fails to complete the administrative process or falls short of compliance with procedural rules governing prisoner grievances, he procedurally defaults his claims. Johnson v. Meadows, 418 F.3d 1152, 1159 (11th Cir. 2005).

Also, because exhaustion of administrative remedies is a "precondition" to filing an action in federal court, the Eleventh Circuit requires prisoners to complete the administrative process *before* initiating suit. Poole v. Rich, 312 F. App'x 165, 166 (11th Cir. 2008) (*per curiam*); see also Higginbottom v. Carter, 223 F.3d 1259, 1261 (11th Cir.

2000) (*per curiam*).¹ Finally, under the PLRA, the Court has no discretion to inquire into whether administrative remedies are “plain, speedy, [or] effective.” Porter, 534 U.S. at 524; see also Alexander, 159 F.3d at 1326. Rather, under the PLRA’s “strict exhaustion” requirement, administrative remedies are deemed “available” whenever “there is the possibility of at least some kind of relief.” Johnson, 418 F.3d at 1155, 1156.

Because of the date of the incident that Plaintiff alleges, the administrative grievance procedure applicable in this case is governed by the version of the Georgia Department of Corrections’ Standard Operating Procedure (“SOP”) IIB05-0001 that became effective on December 10, 2012. Inmates are encouraged to resolve complaints on an informal basis before filing a grievance, however this step is not required. SOP IIB05-0001 § VI(A)(4). The administrative remedies procedure commences with the filing of the Original Grievance. An inmate may file a grievance “about any condition, policy, procedure, or action or lack thereof that affects the offender personally.” SOP IIB05-0001 § VI(B)(1). The inmate has ten calendar days from “the date the offender knew, or should have known, of the facts giving rise to the grievance” to file the Original Grievance and give it to a Counselor. SOP IIB05-0001 § VI(D)(1)-(5). Once the Counselor gives the grievances to the Grievance Coordinator, they will screen it in order to determine whether to accept it or recommend that the Warden reject it. SOP IIB05-

¹Other federal circuits have similarly held that the PLRA does not allow a plaintiff to exhaust administrative remedies while his case is pending. See McKinney v. Carey, 311 F.3d 1198, 1200 (9th Cir. 2002); Medina-Claudio v. Rodriguez-Mateo, 292 F.3d 31, 36 (1st Cir. 2002); Neal v. Goord, 267 F.3d 116, 121-22 (2d Cir. 2001); Lee v. Lappin, No. 04-5008, 2004 WL 1701045 (D.C. Cir. July 29, 2004); Freeman v. Francis, 196 F.3d 641, 645 (6th Cir. 1999); Perez v. Wisconsin Dep’t of Corr., 182 F.3d 532, 538 (7th Cir. 1999).

0001 § VI(D)(5). If the Warden rejects the grievance, the inmate may appeal the rejection to the Central Office. SOP IIB05-0001 § VI(D)(5)(f).

If the Grievance Coordinator accepts the grievance or the Warden rejects the coordinator's recommendation, the Grievance Coordinator will appoint a staff member to investigate the complaint. SOP IIB05-0001 § VI(D)(6). After the staff member prepares a report, the Grievance Coordinator submits a recommended response to the Warden. Id. The Warden or their designee reviews the grievance, the report, and the recommendation and issues a decision in writing. Id. The Warden has 40 days from the date the offender gave the Original Grievance to the Counselor to deliver a decision. SOP IIB05-0001 § VI(D)(7). The inmate then has 7 calendar days from the date they receive the response to file a Central Office Appeal to the Office of the Commissioner; the Office of the Commissioner or his designee then has 100 calendar days after receipt of the grievance appeal to respond. SOP IIB05-0001 § VI(E). The grievance procedure is terminated upon the issuance of a response from the Commissioner's Office. See id.

Here, it is apparent from Plaintiff's complaint that he did not exhaust his administrative remedies prior to the commencement of this case, as is required under the PLRA. Plaintiff failed to even initiate grieving the issue of his alleged assaults, much less to use all steps of the available exhaustion procedure. Woodford, 598 U.S. at 93. Plaintiff states that he did not even grieve the issue because "[t]o the fullest extent of my knowledge, only suits dealing with prison conditions have to be grieved and administratively exhausted. The facts of this complaint/issue are not prison conditions." (Doc. no. 1, p. 4.) However, Plaintiff's handcuffing and alleged deprivation of personal property are grievable issues, which include "any condition, policy, procedure, or action or lack thereof that affects the offender personally." SOP IIB05-0001 § VI(B)(1). In

order to properly exhaust, Plaintiff must use all steps of the available exhaustion procedure. Woodford, 548 U.S. at 93. Moreover, because exhaustion of administrative remedies is a “precondition” to filing an action in federal court, Plaintiff had to complete the entire administrative grievance procedure *before* initiating this suit. Higginbottom, 223 F.3d at 1261. It is plain from the face of his complaint that Plaintiff failed to even initiate the grieving process prior to signing his complaint. (Doc. no. 1, pp. 3-4.) Therefore, Plaintiff’s complaint should be dismissed without prejudice.²

III. CONCLUSION

For the reasons set forth above, the Court **REPORTS** and **RECOMMENDS** that Plaintiff’s complaint be **DISMISSED** without prejudice for failure to exhaust administrative remedies and that this civil action be **CLOSED**.

SO REPORTED and RECOMMENDED this 31st day of January, 2014, at Augusta, Georgia.



BRIAN K. EPPS
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE

²The Court recognizes that the Supreme Court held that under the PLRA, exhaustion of administrative remedies is an affirmative defense. Jones v. Bock, 549 U.S. 199, 215 (2007). However, if the allegations in the complaint, taken as true, demonstrate that a prisoner’s claims are barred by an affirmative defense, the complaint is subject to dismissal for failure to state a claim upon which relief can be granted. Id. at 14; see also Clark v. Georgia Bd. of Pardons and Paroles, 915 F.2d 636, 640-41 (11th Cir. 1990) (explaining that district court may dismiss prisoner’s complaint “if [it] sees that an affirmative defense would defeat the action,” including the prisoner’s failure to exhaust “alternative remedies”). Therefore, because it is clear from the face of Plaintiff’s complaint that he failed to exhaust his administrative remedies, the Court can properly recommend that Plaintiff’s complaint be dismissed. See Anderson v. Donald, 261 F. App’x 254, 256 (11th Cir. 2008) (*per curiam*) (finding that the district court properly dismissed the plaintiff’s complaint because the allegations in the complaint sufficed to establish that Plaintiff failed to exhaust his administrative remedies).